GRADING SIMPLIFIED

A Manual to Aid Teachers in Making Out Reports and Averaging Grades



By LUCIE T. WEBB



GRADING SIMPLIFIED

A Teacher's Aid in Making Out Reports and Averaging Grades



LUCIE THOMAS WEBB

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INTRODUCTION.

For many years, especially since the increased interest in education, teachers have felt the need of some means of simplifying and lessening the work of grading. The end of each month or term is looked forward to with dread, for it means hours of hard work grading examination papers, averaging grades, etc. Consequently, numbers of schools have discarded the old, and only correct system of grading, that of percentage, and adopted others too general in meaning to stimulate interest and competition on the part of the pupil. Why should a pupil give his closest attention to the "little things," which would mean a deserving grade of ninetynine or one hundred, when he knows his report will only credit him with excellent, a, or one, which may mean anywhere from *ninety-five* up? The solution of the problem lies in this,—retain the old percentage method but lessen the work by means of charts and tables that will give the averages without that tedious adding, dividing, etc., which a tired teacher dreads so much.

This little manual proposes to do this. It cannot do all of the work, nor does it claim to do it, but if properly used, will be invaluable to any teacher in the saving of time, and mental exertion.

To Prof. R. J. Tighe, superintendent of the Asheville

City Schools; Prof. John Harris, Lenoir Graded Schools; Prof. J. T. Jones, principal Lenoir High School; and especially Prof. Anderson Weaver, of Davenport College, the author wishes to extend her sincerest gratitude for their interest and encouragement in the preparation of this little book. They have examined it carefully, tested its merits, and endorsed its use.



A Page From a Teacher's Grade Book.

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	MARCH	NAME	Allen, John	Brown, Tom		

John Allen was present twenty days so we use the table of which the factor is twenty.

Tom Brown was present fifteen days, and his grade is found in the table which has the factor fifteen.

For an absense of one day use Table VII, and when the grade is found for the desired points take from that grade about one-half.

GRADING SIMPLIFIED.

In many ways grading is a difficult task. how much a pupil has missed of a lesson, or how little he knows about that lesson must be left to the discretion of the teacher, and often she is mistaken in Valuing work too high should be carefully guarded against, for a pupil soon loses interest in a grading that he knows is not true, even if it is in his favor; and resentment and trouble are certain to follow if the mark is below what he deserves. The author has tried the plan of making each pupil take a brief note of his failures when on recitation, and at the close state what he has failed on, and grade himself,—she correcting it when necessary. This way the teacher needs only to take notice of those who have missed during the recitation, counting the remainder of the class as perfect.

The purpose of this little book is that of finding the average daily grade, and combining it with the examination grade and thus securing the final average. The Tables from *one* to *twelve* will help to do the former, while Charts I. and II. will give the latter. If the pupil is graded every day during the school month, we use Table VII. of which the dividing factor is twenty; if graded three times per week, making twelve times each month, we use Table III., of which the dividing factor is twelve, and so on.

THE DAILY GRADE.

The first seven Tables are for finding the average daily grade of any one subject, when the pupil has been

graded daily on the basis of one to ten, counting ten as perfect. Suppose a child's grade on Arithmetic stands thus: 9, 8, 5, 7, 9, 9, 6, 9, and ten each day the remaining days of the month of twenty days; he made then 182 points, divided by twenty gives an average grade of 9.1 or 91 per cent. on Arithmetic. Again, he failed to make 18 of the 200 points he might have made; since the first day he lost one, the second day two, third day five and so on, in all eighteen points. In Table VII. select from the factors at the top and left side, the factors of eighteen (one above and one to left) three and six or two and nine, and where these columns cross will be found the grade desired. If the number which represents the lost points cannot be factored, find from the table the grade of the factored number just above the desired number and to that grade add the correction given at the bottom of the table,—once if the difference between the factored and desired number is one, twice if two, etc.

Example: Find the grade obtained from the loss of thirteen points. In Table VII. 14 points = 93, correction $\frac{1}{2}$, for 13 points, then the grade will be $93\frac{1}{2}$.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

The tables on a basis of ten as perfect may also be used to advantage in grading examination papers, using the table of which the dividing factor is the same as the number of questions given on the examination. The method is similar to the above. Value each question at ten, regardless of the number of questions, make a note of the points lost on each one, and find the factors of their sum, then the table will give the desired grade.

AVERAGE GRADE OF SUBJECTS TAUGHT.

After the daily grade on each subject is obtained, the tables from eight to twelve on a basis of one hundred as perfect will give the average grade of these subjects, selecting the table which has a dividing factor equal to the number of subjects. Suppose a pupil makes the following grades in March: Arithmetic 98, Geography 96, Reading 90, Writing 97, History 95, English 94; then he has lost the following points in order: 2, 4, 10, 3, 5, 6 = 30 in all. The factors of 30 are 5 and 6, in Table IX. These factors give a grade of 95. Grades for numbers that cannot be factored may be obtained as before stated.

COMBINING DAILY AND EXAMINATION GRADES.

The two charts in the back of the book are for obtaining the final average when the daily and examination grades are known. At the top of the chart find the given examination grade, look down the column until the given daily grade or the grade nearest to it is found, across to the left will be the average desired. These charts are made to give the averages in whole numbers. If the fraction is desired, add one-third to the average for every increase of one-half in the daily grade.

Example: Chart I.—An examination grade of 90 and daily grade of 96 gives an average of 94; a daily grade of $96\frac{1}{2}$ and exam. of 90 gives an average of 94 1-3.

This method may be a little confusing at first, but when once understood and properly tested, the author feels sure no teacher will go back to the old way of conThe latter deals with much smaller figures and consequently saves mental exertion and time. It will be an advantage for the teacher to have a grade book ruled with one column for each day the pupil is to be graded during the month. Note the points he lost each lesson, leaving a blank space when the recitation is perfect. For instance, if he makes eight on a lesson, credit him with two in the grade book; the sum of these numbers will be the points he has lost during the month. Then the grade may be found as stated.



The fractions in the following tables are expressed thus: 1-3, meaning one-third.

TABLE I.

Dividing factor, eight.

Ten. perfect.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	98 3-4	97 1-2	96 1-4	95	93 3-4	92 1-2	91 1-4	90	88 3-4	87 1-2
2	97 1-2	95	92 1-2	90	87 1-2	85	82 1-2	80	77 1-2	75
3	96 1-4	92 1-2	88 3-4	85	81 1-4	77 1-2	73 3-4	70	 66 1-4 	62 1-2
4	95	90	85	80	75 	70	65	60	55	50
5	93 3-4	87 1-2	81 1-4	7 5	68 3-4	62 1-2	56 1-4	50	43 3-4	
6	92 1-2	85	77 1-2	70	62 1-2	55	47 1-2	40		
7	91 1-4	82 1-2	73 3-4	65	56 1-4	47 1-2	38 6-8			
8	90	80	70	60	50	40			•	
9	88 3-4	77 1-2	66 1-4	55	43 3-4					
10	87 1-2	7 5	62 1-2	50						

Correction, 1 1-4.

TABLE II.

When the dividing factor is ten.

Ten, perfect.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	99	98	97	96	95	94	93	92	91	90
$\frac{}{2}$	98	96	94	92	90	88	- 86	84	82	80
3	97	94	91	88	85	82	79	76	73	70
4	96	92	88	84	80	76	72	68	64	60
5	95	90	85	80	75	70	65	60	55	50
6	94	88	82	76	70	64	58	52	46	40
7	93	86	79	72	65	58	51	44	37	30
8	92	84	76	68	60	52	44	36	28	20
9	91	82	73	64	55	46	37	28	19	10
10	90	80	70	60	50	40	30	20	10	0

Correction, one.

TABLE III.

When the dividing factor is twelve.

Ten. perfect.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	99 1-6	98 1-3	97 1-2	96 2-3	95 5-6	95	94 1-6	93 1-3	92 1-2	91 2-3
2	98 1-3	96 2-3	95	93 1-3	91 2-3	90	SS 1-3	86 2-3	S5	83 1-3
3	97 1-2	95	92 1-2	90	87 1-2	85	S2 1-2	80	77 1-2	75
4	96 2-3	93 1-3	90	86 2-3	S3 1-3	80	76 2-3	73 1-3	70	66 2-3
5	95 5-6	91 2-3	87 1-2	83 1-3	79 1-2	; 7 5	70 5-6	66 2-3	62 1-2	58 1-3
6	95	90	S5	S0 -	7 5	70	65	60	55	50
7	94 1-6	88 1-3	82 1-2	76 2-3	70 5-6	65	59 1-2	53 1-3	47 1-2	41 2-3
8	93 1-3	S6 2-3	80	73 1-3	66 2-3	60	53 1-3	46 2-3	40	33 1-3
9	92 1-2	S5	77 1-2	70	62 1-2	55	47 1-2	40	32 1-2	25
10	91 2-3	\$3 1-3	75	66 2-3	58 1-3	50	41 2-3	33 1-3	25	16 2-3

Correction 5-6.

TABLE IV.

When the dividing factor is fifteen.

Ten, perfect.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	99 1-3	98 2-3	98	97 1-3	96 2-3	96	95 1-3	94 2-3	94	93 1-3
2	98 2-3	97 1-3	96	94 2-3	93 1-3	92	90 2-3	89 1-3	88	86 2-3
3	98	96	94	92	90	88	86	84	82	80
4	97 1-3	94 2-3	92	89 1-3	86 2-3	84	81 1-3	78 2-3	76	73 1-3
5	96 2-3	93 1-3	90	86 2-3	83 1-3	80	76 2-3	73 1-3	70	66 2-3
6	96	92	88	84	80	76	72	68	64	60
7	95 1-3	90 2-3	\$ 6	81 1-3	76 2-3	72	67 1-3	63 2-3	58	53 1-3
8	94 2-3	89 1-3	84	78 2-3	73 1-3	68	63 2-3	57 1-3	52	46 2-3
9	94	88	82	76	70	64	58	52	46	40
10	93 1-3	86 2-3	80	73 1-3	66 2-3	60	53 1-3	46 2-3	40	33 1-3

Correction 2-3.

TABLE V.

Dividing factor sixteen.

Ten, perfect.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	99 3-8	98 3-4	98 1-8	97 1-2	96 7-8	96 1-4	95 5-8	95	94 3-8	93 3-4
2	98 3-4	97 1-2	96 1-4	95	93 3-4	92 1-2	91 1-4	90	SS 3-4	87 1-2
3	98 1-8	96 1-4	SS 3-4	92 1-2	90 5-8	88 3-4	86 7-8	S5	83 1-8	81 1-4
4	97 1-2	95	92 1-2	90	87 1-2	85	82 1-2	80	77 1-2	75
5	96 7-8	93 3-4	90 5-8	87 1-2	84 3-8	81 1-4	78 1-8	75	71 7-8	68 6-8
6	96 1-4	92 1-2	88 3-4	85	81 1-4	77 1-2	73 3-4	70	66 1-4	62 1-2
7	95 5-8	91 1-4	86 7-8	82 1-2	78 1-8	73 3-4	69 3-8	65	60 5-8	56 1-4
8	95	90	S5	80	7 5	70	65	60	55	50
9	94 3-8	SS 3-4	83 1-8	77 1-2	71 7-8	66 1-4	60 5-8	55	49 3-8	43 3-4
10	93 3-4	97 1-2	81 1-4	75	68 3-4	62 1-2	56 1-4	50	43 3-4	37 1-2

Correction 5-8.

TABLE VI.

Dividing factor eighteen.

Ten, perfect.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	99 4-9	98 8-9	98 3-9	97 7-9	97 2-9	96 2-3	96 1-9	95 5-9	95	94 4-9
2	98 8-9	97 7-9	96 2-3	95 5-9	94 4-9	93 3-9	92 2-9	91 1-9	90	88 8-9
3	98 3-9	96 2-3	95	93 1-3	91 2-3	90	88 1-3	86 2-3	85	83 1-3
4	97 7-9	95 5-9	93 1-3	91 1-9	88 8-9	86 2-3	84 4-9	82 2-9	80	77 7-9
5	97 2-9	94 4-9	91 2-3	88 8-9	86 1-9	83 3-9	80 5-9	77 7-9	75	72 2-9
6	96 2-3	93 3-9	90	86 2-3	83 3-9	80 .	76 2-3	73 1-3	70	66 2-3
7	96 1-9	92 2-9	88 1-3	84 4-9	80 5-9	76 2-3	72 7-9	68 8-9	65	56 1-9
8	95 5-9	91 1-9	86 2-3	82 2-9	77 7-9	73 1-3	68 8-9	64 4-9	60	55 5-9
9	95	90	85.	80	75	70	65	60	55	50
10	94 4-9	88 8-9	83 1-3	77 7-9	72 2-9	66 2-3	56 1-9	55 5-9	50	44 4-9

Correction 5-9.

TABLE VII.

When the dividing factor is twenty.

Ten, perfect.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	99 1-2	99	98 1-2	98	97 1-2	97	96 1-2	96	95 1-2	95
2	99	98	97	96	95	94	93	92	91	90
3	98 1-2	97	95 1-2	94	92 1-2	91	89 1-2	88	86 1-2	85
4	98	96	94	92	90	88	86	84	82	80
5	97 1-2	95	92 1-2	90	87 1-2	85	82 1-2	80	77 1-2	75
6	97	94	91	88 •	85	82	79	76	73	70
7	96 1-2	93	89.1-2	86	82 1-2	79	75 1-2	72	68 1-2	65
8	96	92	88	84	80	76	72	68	64	60
9	95,1-2	91	86 1-2	82	77 1-2	73	68 1-2	64	59 1-2	55
10	95,	9,0	85,	Ş 0	75	70	65	60	55	50

Correction 1-2.

The following tables are for finding the average per cent.

TABLE VIII.

Dividing factor five.

One hundred, perfect.

		,											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	99 4-5	99 3-5	99 2-5	99 1-5	99	98 4-5	98 3-5	98 2-5	98 1-5	98	97 4-5	97 3-5	97 2-5
2	99 3-5	99 1-5	98 4-5	98 2-5	98	97 3-5	97 1-5	96 4-5	96 2-5	96	95 3-5	95 1-5	94 4-5
3	99 2-5	98 4-5	98 1-5	97 3-5	97	96 2-5	95 4-5	95 1-5	94 3-5	94	93 2-5	92 4-5	92 1-5
4	99 1-5	98 2-5	97 3-5	96 4-5	96	95 1-5	94 2-5	93 3-5	92 4-5	92	91 1-5	90 2-5	89 3-5
5	99	98,	97	96	95	94	93	92	91	90	89	88	87
6	98 4-5	97 3-5	96 2-5	95 1-5	94	92 4-5	91 3-5	90 2-5	89 1-5	88	86 4-5	85 3-5	84 2-5
7	98 3-5	97 1-5	95 4-5	94 2-5	93	91 3-5	90 1-5	88 4-5	87 2-5	86	84 3-5	83 1-5	81 4-5
8	98 2-5	96 4-5	95 1-5	93 3-5	92	90 2-5	88 4-5	87 1-5	85 3-5	84	82 2-5	80 4-5	79 1-5
9	98 1-5	96 2-5	94 3-5	92 4-5	91	89 1-5	87 2-5	85 3-5	83 4-5	82	80 1-5	78 2-5	76 3-5
10	98	96	94	92	90	88	86	84	82	80	78	76	74
11	97 4-5	95 3-5	93 2-5	91 1-5	89	86 4-5	84 3-5	82 2-5	80 1-5	78	75 4-5	73 3-5	71 2-5
12	97 3-5	95 1-5	$\begin{vmatrix} 92 & 4-5 \end{vmatrix}$	90 2-5	88	85 3-5 	83 1-5	80 4-5	78 2-5	76	73 3-5	71 1-5	68 4-5
13	97 2-5	94 4-5	92 1-5	89 3-5	87	84 2-5	81 4-5	7 9 1-5	76 3-5	74	71 2-5	68 4-5	66 1-5
-													

Correction 1-5.

TABLE IX.

When the dividing factor is six.

One hundred, perfect.

	1	$oxed{2}$	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	 99 5-6 	99 2-3	99 1-2	99 1-3	99 1-6	99	98 5-6	98 2-3	98 1-2	98 1-3	98 1-6	98	97 5-6
2	99 2-3	99 1-3	99	98 2-3	98 1-3	98	97 2-3	97 1-3	97	96 2-3	96 1-3	96	95 2-3
3	99 1-2	99	98 1-2	98	97 1-2	97	96 1-2	96	95 1-2	95	94 1-2	94	93 1-2
4	99 1-3	98 2-3	98	97 1-3	96 2-3	96	95 1-3	94 2-3	94	93 1-3	92 2-3	92	91 1-3
5	99 1-6	98 1-3	97 1-2	96 2-3	95 5-6	95	94 1-6	93 1-3	92 1-2	91 2-3	90 5-6	90	89 1-6
6	99 -	98	97	96	95	94	93	92	91	90	89	88	87
7	98 5-6	97 2-3	96 1-2	95 1-3	94 1-6	93	91 5-6	90 2-3	89 1-2	88 1-3	87 1-6	86	84 5-6
8	98 2-3	97 1-3	96	94 2-3	93 1-3	92	90 2-3	98 1-3	88	86 2-3	85 1-3	84	82 2-3
9	98 1-2	97	95 1-2	94	92 1-2	91	89 1-2	88	86 1-2	85	83 1-2	82	80 1-2
10	98 1-3	96 2-3	95	93 1-3	91 2-3	90	88 1-3	86 2-3	85	83 1-3	S1 2-3	80	78 1-3
11	98 1-6	96 1-3	94 1-2	92 2-3	90 5-6	89	87 1-6	85 1-3	83 1-2	81 2-3	79 5-6	78	76 1-6
12	98	96	94	92 -	90	88	86	84	82	80	78	76	74
13	97 5-6	95 2-3	93 1-2	91 1-3	89 1-6	87	84 5-6	82 2-3	80 1-2	78 1-3	76 1-6	74	71 5-6

Correction 1-6.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	99 6-7	99 5-7	99 4-7	99 3-7	99 2-7	99 1-7	99	98 6-7	98 5-7	98 4-7	98 3-7	98 2-7	98 1-7
2	99 5-7	99 3-7	99 1-7	98 6-7	98 4-7	98 2-7	98	97 5-7	97 3-7	97 1-7	96 6-7	96 4-7	96 2-7
3	99 4-7	99 1-7	98 5-7	98 2-7	97 6-7	97 3-7	97	96 4-7	96 1-7	95 5-7	95 2-7	94 6-7	94 3-7
4	99 3-7	98 6-7	98 2-7	97 5-7	97 1-7	96 4-7	96 -	95 3-7	94 6-7	94 2-7	93 5-7	93 1-7	92 4-7
5	99 2-7	98 4-7	97 6-7	97 1-7	96 3-7	95 5-7	95	94 2-7	93 4-7	92 6-7	92 1-7	91 3-7	90 5-7
6	99 1-7	98 2-7	97 3-7	96 4-7	95 5-7	94 6-7	94	93 1-7	92 2-7	91 3-7	90 4-7	89 5-7	88 6-7
7	99	98 .	97	96	95	94	93	92	91	90	89	88	87
8	98 6-7	97 5-7	96 4-7	95 3-7	94 2-7	93 1-7	92	90 6-7	89 5-7	88 4-7	87 3-7	86 2-7	85 1-7
9	98 5-7	97 3-7	96 1-7	94 6-7	93 4-7	92 2-7	91	89 5-7	88 3-7	87 1-7	85 6-7	84 4-7	83 2-7
10	98 4-7	97 1-7	95 5-7	94 2-7	92 6-7	91 3-7	90	88 4-7	87 1-7	85 5-7	84 2-7	82 6-7	81 3-7
11	98 3-7	96 6-7	95 2-7	93 5-7	92 1-7	90 4-7	89	87 3-4	85 6-7	84 2-7	82-5-7	81 1-7	79 4-7
12	98 2-7	96 4-7	94 6-7	93 1-7	91 3-7	89 5-7	.88	86 2-7	84 4-7	82 6-7	81 1-7	79 3-7	 77 5-7
13	98 1-7	96 2-7	94 3-7	92 4-7	90 5-7	88 6-7	87	85 1-7	83 2-7	81 3-7	79 4-7	77 5-7	75 6-7

Correction 1-7.

TABLE XI.

Dividing factor eight.

One hundred, perfect.

	1	2	3	4	5	6 .	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	99 7-8	99 3-4	99 5-8	99 1-2	99 3-8	99 1-4	99 1-8	99	98 7-8	98 3-4	98 5-8	98 1-2	98 3-8
2	99 3-4	99 1-2	99 1-4	99	98 3-4	98 1-2	98 1-4	98	97 3-4	97 1-2	97 1-4	97	96 3-4
3	99 5-8	99 1-4	98 7-8	98 1-2	98 1-8	97 3-4	97 3-8	97	96 5-8	96 1-4	95 7-8	95 1-2	95 1-8
4	99 1-2	99	98 1-2	98	97 1-2	97	96 1-2	96	95 1-2	95	94 1-2	94	93 1-2
5	99 3-8	98 3-4	98 1-8	97 1-2	96 7-8	96 1-4	95 5-8	95	94 3-8	93 3-4	93 1-8	92 1-2	91 7-8
6	99 1-4	98 1-2	97 3-4	97	96 1-4	95 1-2	94 3-4	94	93 1-4	92 1-2	91 3-4	91	90 1-4
7	 99 1-8	98 1-4	97 1-3	96 1-2	95 5-8	94 3-4	93 7-8	93	92 1-8	91 1-4	90 3-8	89 1-2	SS 5-S
s		98	97	96	95	94	93	92	91	90	89	SS	87
9	98 7-8	97 3-4	96 5-8	95 1-2	94 3-8	93 1-4	92 1-8	91	87 7-8	88 3-4	87 5-8	86 1-2	85 3-8
10		97 1-2	96 1-4	95	93 3-4	92 1-2	91 1-4	90	88 3-4	87 1-2	86 1-4	85	
11		97 1-4	95 7-8	94 1-2	93 1-8	91 3-4	90 3-8	89	87 5-8	86 1-4	84 7-8	83 1-2	
12	 98 1-2	97	95 1-2	94	92 1-2	91	89 1-2	88	86 1-2	85	83 1-2	82	80 1-2
— 13	98 3-8	96 5-8	95 1-8	93 1-2	91 7-8	90 1-4	88 5-8	87	85 3-8	84 3-4	82 1-8	80 1-2	78 7-8

Correction 1-8.

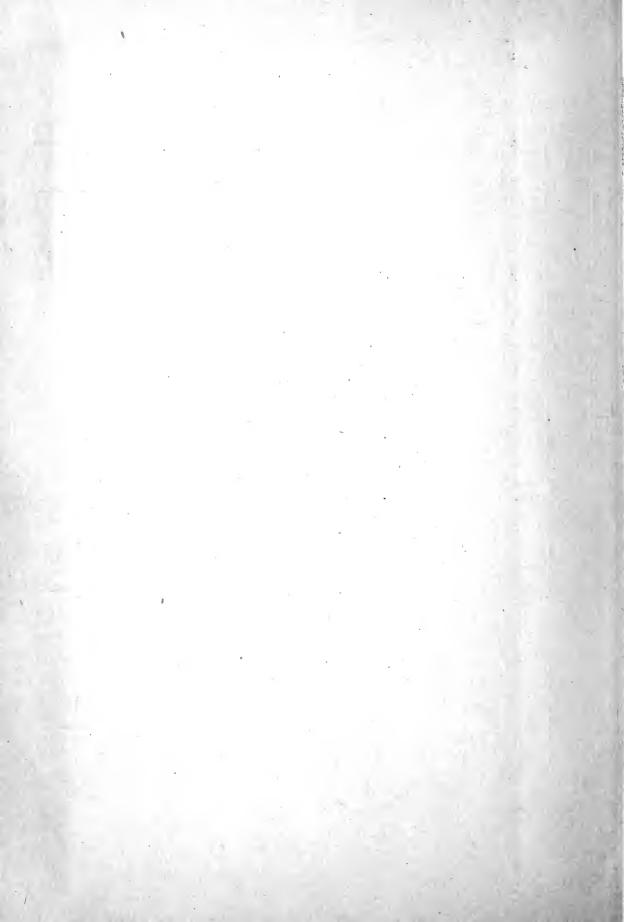
TABLE XII.

Dividing factor nine.

One hundred, perfect.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	99 8-9	99 7-9	99 2-3	99 5-9	99 4-9	99 3-9	99 2-9	99 1-9	99	 98 8-9 	 98 7 -9 	 98 6-9 	98 5-9
$\frac{}{2}$	97 7-9	99 5-9	99 3-9	99 1-9	98 8-9	98 2-3	98 4-9	98 2-9	98	 97 7-9 	 97 5-9 	 97 3-9 	9 7 1-9
3	99 2-3	99 1-3	99	98 2-3	98 1-3	98	97 2-3	97 1-3	97-	 96 2-3 	 96 1-3 	96	95 2-3
4	99 5-9	99 1-9	98 2-3	98 2-9	97 7-9	97 1-3	96 8-9	96 4-9	96	95 5-9 	 95 1-9 	 94 2-3 	94 2-9
5	99 4-9	98 8-9	98 1-3	97 7-9	97 2-9	96 2-3	96 1-9	95 5-9	95	 94 4- 9 	94 8-9 	 94 1-3 	93 7-9
6	99 1-3	98 2-3	98	97 1-3	96 2-3	96	95 1-3	94 2 -3	94	93 1- 3	92 2-3	92	91 3-9
7	99 2-9	98 4-9	97 2-3	96 8-9	96 1-9	95 1-3	94 5-9	93 7-9	93	 92 2-9 	91 4-9	90 2-3	89 8-9
8	99 1-9	98 2-9	97 1-3	96 4-9	95 5-9	94 2-3	93 7-9	92 8-9	92	 91	90 2-9	 89 1- 3	SS 4-9
9	99	98	97	96	95	94	93	92	91	90	89	88	87
10	98 8-9	97 7-9	96 2-3	 95 5-9 	94 4-8	 93 1 -3 	92 2-9	91 1-9 	90	 88 S-9 	 87 7-9 	 86 2-3 	 85 5-9
11	98 7-9	97 5-9	96 3-9	95 1-9	93 8-9	92 2-3	91 4-9	90 2-9	- 89	 87 7-9 	86 5-9	 85 1-3	84 1-9
12	98 2-3	97 1-3	96	94 2-3	94 1-3	92	90 2-3	89 1-3	88	 S6 2-3 	 85 1-3 	84	82 2-3
13	98 5-9	97 1-9	 95 2-3 	94 2-9	93 7-9	91 1-3	89 8-9	88 4-9	87	 85 5-9 	 84 1-9 	 82 2-3 	81 2-9

Correction 1-9.



77 278 17 115 3 The files are set on that one get the out on the size of the size E 440 E 152 GE the state of the state of

Charles agreemen



CHART I.

This chart is for finding the average grade when the daily and examination grades are known, counting two-thirds for daily grade and one-third for examination.

EXAMINATION GRADES.

×4	60	65	70	75	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
99																						100	991	99	98
98																			100	991	99	981	98	97 1	97
97			D.	AILY C	GRADES	s.										100	991	99	981	98	971	97	961	96	95
96													100	991	99	981	98	$97\frac{1}{2}$	97	96 1	96	95 1	95	941	94
95										100	991	99	98 1	98	971	97	961	96	$95\frac{1}{2}$	95	941	94	931	93	92
94							100	991	99	981	98	$97\frac{1}{2}$	97	961	96	95 1	95	941	94	$93\frac{1}{2}$	93	921	92	911	93
93					$99\frac{1}{2}$	99	981	98	971	97	961	96	$95\frac{1}{2}$	95	$94\frac{1}{2}$	94	931	93	$92\frac{1}{2}$	92	911	91	90 1	90	89
92	1				98	97 1	97	96 1	96	951	95	$94\frac{1}{2}$	94	931	93	921	92	91 1	91	901	90	891	89	881	88
91					96½	96	95 <u>1</u>	95	$94\frac{1}{2}$	94	$93\frac{1}{2}$	93	$92\frac{1}{2}$	92	911/2	91	901	90	891	89	881	88	87 1	87	80
00				971	95	$94\frac{1}{2}$	94	$93\frac{1}{2}$	93	$92\frac{1}{2}$	92	911/2	91	$90\frac{1}{2}$	90	891	89	88 1	88	871	87	86 1	86	851	8
89			$98\frac{1}{2}$	96	$93\frac{1}{2}$	93	$92\frac{1}{2}$	92	91½	91	$90\frac{1}{2}$	90	891	89	881	88	871	87	861	86	85 1	85	841	84	88
88	-	991	97	941	92	911	91	90 1	90	$89\frac{1}{2}$	89	881	88	$87\frac{1}{2}$	87	$86\frac{1}{2}$	86	$85\frac{1}{2}$	85	$84\frac{1}{2}$	84	$83\frac{1}{2}$	83	$82\frac{1}{2}$	82
37		98	951	93	901	90	891	89	881	88	$87\frac{1}{2}$	87	$86\frac{1}{2}$	86	851	85	841	84	831/2	83	$82\frac{1}{2}$	82	811	81	80
36	99	$96\frac{1}{2}$	94	$91\frac{1}{2}$	89	881	88	871	87	$86\frac{1}{2}$	86	851	85	841	84	831	83	$82\frac{1}{2}$	82	81½	81	801	80	79 1	79
35	97	95	$92\frac{1}{2}$	90	871	87	861	86	85 1	85	841/2	84	831	83	$82\frac{1}{2}$	82	811	81	801	80	79 1	79	78½	78	7'
34	96	$93\frac{1}{2}$	91	881	86	85 1	85	841	84	831	83	821	82	811	81	801	80	79 1	79	78½	78	771	77	$76\frac{1}{2}$	70
3	$94\frac{1}{2}$	92	891	87	841	84	831	83	821	82	811	81	801	80	79 1	79	78 1	78	771	77	$76\frac{1}{2}$	76	75½	75	74
2	93	901	88	85 1	83	821	82	811	81	80 1	80	79½	79	78½	78	771/2	77	76 1	76	75½	75	741	74	$73\frac{1}{2}$	73
1	911/2	89	861	84	811	81	801	80	791	79	78½	78	771	77	$76\frac{1}{2}$	76	75½	75	741	74	73½	73	$72\frac{1}{2}$	72	73
80	90	87 <u>1</u>	85	821	80	79 1	79	78½	78	771	77	76 1	76	75½	75	741	74	73 1	73	721	72	71½	71	$70\frac{1}{2}$	70
9	88 1	86	831	81	78½	78	77½	77	76 1	76	75½	75	74½	74	73 1	73	$72\frac{1}{2}$	72	71½	71	70½	70	$69\frac{1}{2}$	69	68
8	87	841	82	79½	77	76 1	76	75½	75	741	74	731/2	73	$72\frac{1}{2}$	72	711	71	70½	70	691	69	68 1	68	67 1	67
7	$85\frac{1}{2}$	83	801	78	75½	75	741	74	73½	73	72½	72	711/2	71	701	70	69 1	69	681	68	67 1	67	66 1	66	6
6	84	811	79	76 1	74	73½	73	721/2	72	71½	71	70½	70	69 1	69	68 1	68	67½	67	661	66	$65\frac{1}{2}$	65	641/2	64
5	$82\frac{1}{2}$	80	771/2	75	$72\frac{1}{2}$	72	71½	71	701	70	691	69	681	68	67 1	67	66 1	66	65 1	65	641	64	631	63	62
4	81	78 1	76	73½	71	$70\frac{1}{2}$	70	691	69	68 1	68	$67\frac{1}{2}$	67	$66\frac{1}{2}$	66	65 1	65	641	64	631	63	$62\frac{1}{2}$	62	61 1	61
3	$79\frac{1}{2}$	77	74½	72	69 1	69	68 1	68	671	67	66 1	66	651	65	641	64	63 1	63	$62\frac{1}{2}$	62	611	61	601	60	59
2	78	75½	73	70½	68	$67\frac{1}{2}$	67	$66\frac{1}{2}$	66	651	65	641	64	631	63	621	62	611/2	61	601	60	59 1	59	58 1	58
1	$76\frac{1}{2}$	74	711/2	68 1	$66\frac{1}{2}$	66	65 1	65	641	64	$63\frac{1}{2}$	63	$62\frac{1}{2}$	62	$61\frac{1}{2}$	61	60 1	60	59 1	59	$58\frac{1}{2}$	58	57 1	57	56
0	75	721	70	67	65	$64\frac{1}{2}$	64	$63\frac{1}{2}$	63	621	62	$61\frac{1}{2}$	61	$60\frac{1}{2}$	60	59 1	59	58 1	58	57½	57	56 1	56	55 1	58

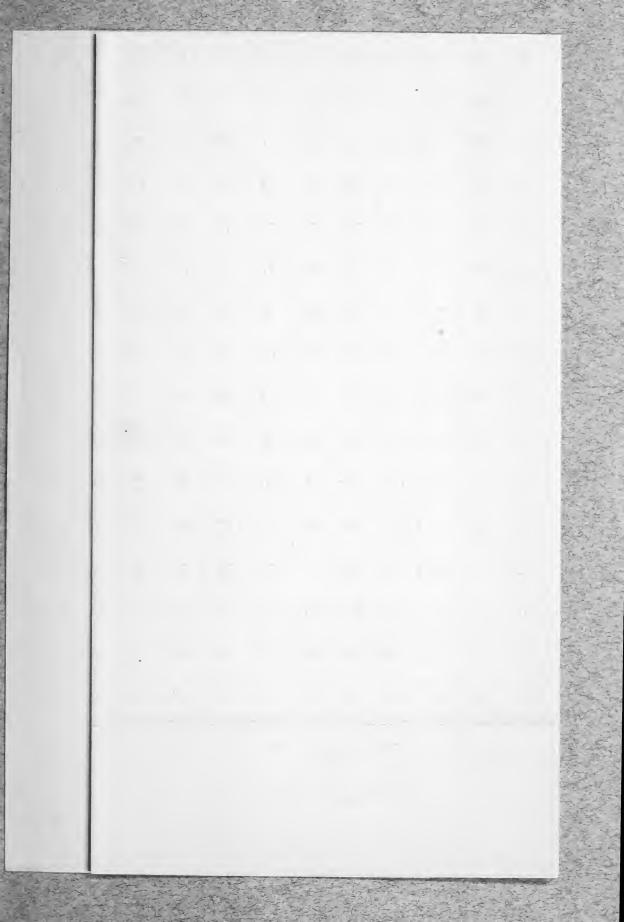




CHART II.

Counting one-half for examination and one-half for daily recitation

EXAMINATION GRADES.

Examination Grades.														RADE	S.										
	60	65	70	75	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
99																							100	99	98
98																					100	99	98	97	96
97			A	VERAG	E DAI	LY G	RADES,												100	99	98	97	96	95	94
96																	100	99	98	97	96	95	94	93	92
95														,	100	99	98	97	96	95	94	93	92	91	90
94										r F			100	99	98	97	96	95	94	93	92	91	90	89	88
93:											100	99	98	97	96	95	94	93	92	91	90	89	88	87	86
92									100	99	98	97	96	95	94	93	92	91	90	89	88	87	86	85	84
91							100	.99	98	97	96	95	94	93	92	91	90	89	88	87	86	85	84	83	82
90					100	99	98	97	96	95	94	93	92	91	90	89	88	87	86	85	84	83	82	81	80
89					98	97	96	95	94	93	92	91	90	89	88	87	86	85	84	83	82	81	80	79	78
88					96	95	94	93	92	91	90	89	88	87	86	85	84	83	82	81	80	79	78	77	76
87				99	94	93	92	91	90	89	88	87	86	85	84	83	82	81	80	79	78	77	76	75	74
86				97	92	91	90	89	88	87	86	85	84	83	82	81	80	79	78	77	76	75	74	73	72
85			100	95	90	89	88	87	86	85	84	83	82	81	80	79	78	77	76	75	74	73	72	71	70
84			98	93	88	87	86	85	84	83	82	81	80	79	78	77	76	75	74	73	72	71	70	69	68
83			96	91	86	85	84	83	82	81	80	79	78	77	76	75	74	73	72	71	70	69	68	67	66
82		99	94	89	84	83	82	81	80	79	78	77	76	75	74	73	72	71	70	69	68	67	66	65	64
81		97	92	87	82	81	80	79	78	77	76	75	74	73	72	71	70	69	68	67	66	65	64	63	62
80	100	95	90	85	80	79	78	77	76	75	74	73	72	71	70	69	68	67	66	65	64	63	62	61	60
79	98	93	88	83	78	77	76	75	74	73	72	71	70	69	68	67	66	65	64	63	62	61	60	59	58
78	96	91	86	81	76	75	74	73	72	71	70	69	68	67	66	65	64	63	62	61	60	59	58	57	56
77	94	89	84	79	74	73	72	71	70	69	68	67	66	65	64	63	62	61	60	59	58	57	56	55	54
76	92	87	82	77	72	71	70	69	68	67	66	65	64	63	62	61	60	59	58	57	56	55	54	53	52
75	90	85	80	75	70	69	68	67	66	65	64	63	62	61	60	59	58	57	56	55	54	53	52	51	50
74	88	83	78	73	68	67	66	65	64	63	62	61	60	59	58	57	56	55	54	53	52	51	50	49	48
73	86	81	76	71	66	65	64	63	62	61	60	59	58	57	56	55	54	53	52	51	50	49	48	47	46
72	84	79	74	69	64	63	62	61	60	59	58	57	56	55	54	53	52	51	50	49	48	47	46	45	44
71	82	77	72	67	62	61	60	59	58	57	56	55	54	53	52	51	50	49	48	47	46	45	44	43	42
70	80	75	70	65	60	59	58	57	56	55	54	53	52	51	50	49	48	47	46	45	44	43	42	41	40

An increase of one in the recitation grade increases the average one-half.

	68		55	001			100
	78	68		88			18
5 4 5	Ç.	- 4 45 (185	10	90			, KZ
8 188	183	18	68	10	e.c.	g., 5	\$2
	Manual Co.	and the second	78		70		81
	(f) -	08	1,8		66	00 I	08
	\$ \$	37	88	88	36	- 88	0.7
T H	1,5	- 41	13	78		06	37
- Ages			12 2	18	68		×
	3 1	200 d	1)	A Sala		80	. 275
30 811	(4)	(1)	67		85	00	GT.
n ind	3 A 4	<i>e</i> i)		707	83	. 88	1.7
	Ğñ	174	2 4	17	81	.86	ST
F) 2.0	(4)		(1)		67	81	
ex to		A varia	10		- (77)	CZ	IT
7A 2.6	07		Gil			05	05

An increase of one in the recificition gradie



